(b) UINs are unique to every investor and do not change with every transaction of equity and mutual funds.

(c) UINs are not issued by companies. UINs are issued by SEBI under SEBI (Central Database of Market Participants) Regulations, 2003. The UIN database is created and maintained by a Designated Service Provider (DSP) for all persons (both natural and judicial). SEBI has appointed National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) as the DSP.

(d) Transparency is not the only objective of an UIN. UIN is also an investigate tool. The uniqueness of an UIN would help SEBI to identify market participants and investors and obtain the audit trails of their transactions speedily and definitively and would assist SEBI in enhancing the level of investor protection. It is expected to facilitate speedy completion of investigations, identifying insider trading and tracking vanishing companies. It is expected to help SEBI to make use of such information at the time of processing of the draft prospectuses and in detecting violations of takeovers regulations.

Implementation of recommendation of round table conferences on Panchayati Raj

4258. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Secretaries of Panchayati Raj of States and Union Territories was convened on 11th April, 2005 to review progress of implementation of recommendations of round table conferences, held last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress so far made in this regard;

(c) whether District Planning Committees have been set up in all the States, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether some deadline has been fixed for the States to complete the process of setting up of the functioning tiers at different levels of Panchayati Raj set up?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI MANI SHANKER AIYAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the representatives of the State Governments/UT Administrations indicated the action taken by them

on the 150 recommendations made in the seven Round Tables. It was found that the progress made in regard to activity mapping, which is a critical trigger for the transfer of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayats, is a mixed one. Some States have completed it and some have taken a fair amount of action to the extent of holding consultations with various Departments or formulating the proposals for the approval of their respective State Governments. They were informed that completion of activity mapping by States strengthen the hands of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to persuade other Ministries of the Government of India to also undertake activity mapping for allocation of funds to different tiers of Panchayats. They were advised that they should have completed activity mapping by now. However, since the exercise had not been completed, it was decided that activity mapping should be completed by the end of first quarter of the current financial year i.e. 30.6.2005. About Parallel Bodies, States reported that there was confusion regarding Parallel Bodies particularly DRDAs. This confusion, however been overcome by several States by merging DRDAS with ZPs. The meeting felt that other States can also adopt this mechanism without any difficulty. On the subject of State Finance Commission, the States were told that in many States the reports of Second SFCs have been under consideration for to long. The acceptance of these Reports needs to be expedited. Further, much of the fiscal devolution recommended by SFCs is on paper. Actual physical transfer of funds is much lower as compared to the amount recommended by the SFCs. This situation needs to be remedied. In the area of capacity building and IT, it was indicated by many States that steps have been taken to improve the capacity of Panchayati Raj functionaries. States were told that there were several good practices emerging from States which are conventionally not known to be the champions of Panchayati Raj. A basket of best practices could be built up and made available to States which have every intention to go forward on Panchayati Raj but need assistance in the transitional stages.

(c) and (d) District Planning Committees have not been set up in all the States. A statement showing the States in which DPCs have been set up is enclosed. (*See* below) Most of the participants expressed the view that DPCs are not functioning in the manner envisages in the Constitution. The States were informed that the strengthening of DPCs and improvement in their functioning is absoutely critical for the formulation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan which is intended to be actually an integration of State plans which in turn emanate from districts.

Statement

Status of District Planning Committees

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Status of constitution of DPCs			
		Total	Constituted	Non-Constituted	Due
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	0	22	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	15	15
3	Assam	23	0	23	23
4	Bihar	38	37	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	16	16	0	
6	Goa	2	2	0	
7	Gujarat	25	25*		
8	Haryana	19	16	3	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	6	6	6
10	Karnataka	27	27	0	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	[14]	0	14	14
12	Jharkhand	22	0	22	22
13	Kerala	14	14	0	
14	Madhya Pradesh	45	45	0	
15	Maharashtra	33	33*		
16	Manipur	9	2	7	2#
17	Meghalaya	[7]	0	7	
18	Mizoram	[8]	0	8	
19	Nagaland	[8]	0	8	
20	Orissa	30	26	4	4
21	Punjab	17	0	17	17
22	Rajasthan	32	32	0	
23	Sikkim	1	1	0	
24	Tamil Nadu	28	28	0	
25	Tripura	4	0	4	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	70	70	0	
27	Uttaranchal	13	13	0	
28	West Bengal	19	19	0	
29	A&N Islands	2	2	0	
30	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1
31	D&N Haveli	1	1	0	
32	Daman & Diu	2	2	0	
33	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	
34	NCT of Delhi	[9]	0	9	
35	Pondicherry	4	0	4	
	TOTAL :	593	420	173	

#Panchayati Raj Act applicable in 4 districts only.

*As intimated by Secretary (PR & RD) in the meeting held on 11.4.2005.

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